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CONTENTS

	Page
2-Point Heat Insulation	5
Imports and Exports of Asbestos	17
Contractors and Distributors Page	18
Standardization	20
Notes from Mining Centers	31
Comments on Various Markets	33
Editorials	34
Market Conditions	40
News of General Interest	44
News of the Industry	46

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2-Point Insulation, Showing the Craped Surface and, Where Top Layer of Asbestos Paper Is Turned Back, the California Diatomaceous Earth Between Laminations.

2 Point Heat Insulation

THE NEWEST ARRIVAL IN THE PIPE-COVERING LINE

By G. Henry Katz, *Consulting Engineer.*

Introduction

"2-Point" is perhaps the latest chapter in the development of heat insulating materials. Like most materials of this class asbestos is a very important component. in conjunction with which is diatomaceous earth.

The novelty of 2-Point lies chiefly in the structure, which accords with the laws of retardation of heat flow. Available raw materials have been carefully adapted to these principles, by men possessed of experience in every phase of the manufacture and who have been active participants in the development of insulating materials. It is the purpose of this paper to describe the development, structure and composition of 2-Point and portray its effectiveness as a heat insulator.

Ancient Uses of Asbestos.

The study of power plant insulation necessitates consideration of the backbone of the material—asbestos. Asbestos was first put into practical use in the United States in comparatively recent years, 1868-9, in connection with the manufacture of roofing felt and cement, according to Mr. Alfred Fisher. formerly General Manager of the United Asbestos Company, London, but its wonderful properties, prepared by nature for man's use, have been prized since the days of the ancients. The name itself comes from the Greek, and means inconsumable.

Plutarch tells us it was used for wicks by the Vestal Virgins for their "perpetual" lamps.[1] Pliny and Herodotus tell of its use as cremation cloth and that napkins of asbestos were used and cleansed by fire, being rendered thereby far cleaner and whiter than possible by air or water. Charlemagne entertained his guests by committing table covers of this material to the flames without burning them. Jones wrote of it, "Ostensibly as perishable as grass it is yet older than any order of animal or vegetable life on

[1] "De Def. Orac." v.2, 410 B.

Where Top Layer of Asbestos Paper Is Turned Back, Showing The Crimped Surface and the California Diatomaceous Earth Between Laminations.

earth. So little, indeed, is it affected by the dissolving influences of time that the action of unnumbered centuries, by which the hardest rocks known to the geologists are worn away, has had no perceptible effect on the asbestos found imbedded in them. Apparently as combustible as tow, the fiercest heat cannot consume it."[2]

Material First Used for Heat Insulation

But it remained for modern times to apply asbestos to the wide and constant service now demanded of it. When an industrial need arises it is ofttimes filled with the first means at hand, and if the method is not too inconvenient or expensive, it may continue to be used for years without consideration of other methods that might give better results. Thus, until recent years, fuel was cheap, the supply seemed almost unlimited, and practically no attention was paid to the immense saving attainable by covering containers and conveyers of heat with a material that would oppose its dissipation unto the wide universe. With the increasing cost of labor and fuel, the cost of using a large proportion of the total amount of steam generated simply to offset the tremendous leakage of heat energy thruout every square inch of the system, became increasingly apparent. Accordingly, insulation was put to use.

The material used was the first thing at hand—clay, feathers, wool, basic carbonate of magnesia, hair, cork, hay, plaster and alone or in combination with other substances, asbestos. Testing the real values of the various substances in use was difficult, expensive, and the results questionable, so for a long time little work was done in this direction.

Adjustment of Insulation to Increasing Temperatures.

With the greatly increased temperature of more recent years the situation changed. Most of the insulating materials were no longer safe. With the few left, after the elimination of fire hazards, many careful tests were made during the last few years to determine which most effectively prevented the escape of heat.

Mineral wool was found to be good, but difficult to fix in position and tending to break to powder and settle with the least vibration, greatly to the injury of its insulating value.

Diatomaceous earth (Kieselguhr) was likewise found

[2] Jones, R. H. "Asbestos, Its Properties, Occurrence and Uses," Crosby, Lockwood & Son, Pg. 1-2.

highly efficient when loosely packed, but its nature is such that to form and hold it with sufficient strength to withstand handling and the strains and knocks of ordinary usage is hardly possible.

Eighty-five per cent. magnesia, consisting of basic magnesium carbonate and asbestos, was found to be more efficient when lighter material was used, but to lighten it but a little decreases its strength greatly, and to offset this by the incorporation of longer asbestos increases the cost.

Asbestos was found to be highly efficient when loosely packed, as when made up into very thin sheets, placed one on the other; or, as the English prefer their insulation, woven into cloth mattresses and stuffed with loose fibre; or the German method of weaving it into tubes, filling them with loose fibre, and winding them around and around the body to be insulated.

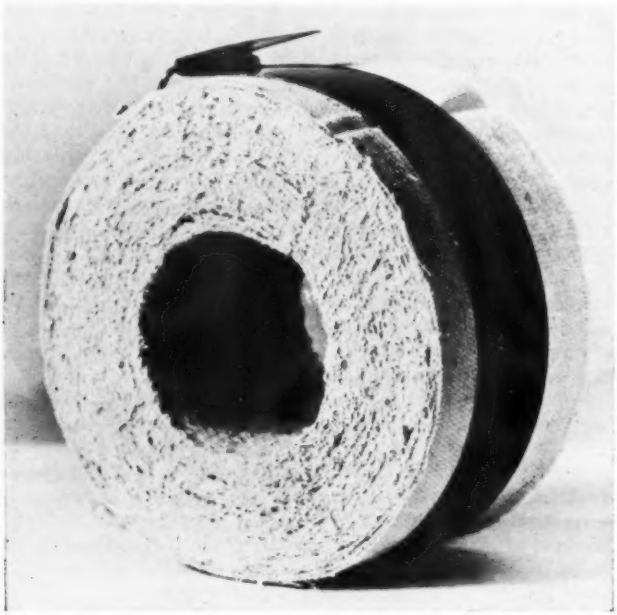
The methods of testing insulation improved, and controversies as to the relative merits of materials in use have raged for years, but too little work has been done to actually improve the quality that evoked the discussion.

The Basis of Insulation Values.

Considering the materials used for the purpose, we can readily see wherein their values lie. A vacuum is an extremely efficient insulator. Thru it no heat is carried by conduction or convection. There remains that portion of the heat which escapes by radiation, and should the walls have a polished surface, this too will be greatly reduced. The cost of such insulation bars it from practical use in the power house. Next in value, however, is air entrapped in small spaces, a means readily within reach.

Mineral wool is made of small fibres, which, loosely packed, imprison a large amount of air. Hair acts in the same way, as do wool, feathers and various other organic materials. Diatomaceous earth is made of the remains of tiny shells or plants with thin walls; basic magnesium carbonate of small masses of irregular shape; asbestos is composed of fibres, so that its effect is similar to that of hair, but with one difference—the composite fibres of the latter have a definite thickness beyond which it is not practical to divide them, whereas those of chrysotile asbestos can readily be divided longitudinally almost indefinitely, since even under the microscope finer and finer divisions are distinguishable until the limit of vision is reached. This

makes possible the division of the asbestos by the "beater" until the limiting walls it forms around the air spaces are extremely fine, the proportion of enclosed air to the mass of the walls correspondingly great. Built into blocks or



Section of Pipe Insulation Made of 2-Point.

cylinders, because of its pliability it can be pressed together along seams and joints so that the fibres overlap and interlock, preventing the escape of the heat, while it conforms to irregularities in the surface it is covering, forming a snug fit.

Applicability of Asbestos to General Requirements of Insulation.

It is apparent that the possibilities of asbestos for the purpose are great. But for practical use, other qualities as well as heat insulation are needed, and the question of

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meeting them is secondary in importance only to that of insulating efficiency itself.

Since for most purposes, the insulation must withstand wear due to vibration, etc., how will asbestos serve here? The question is answered by that second great use to which asbestos is put in modern times—the brake band on your auto contains much asbestos, as do the friction rings; great quantities of asbestos packing are in use, withstanding a great amount of wear, together with various conditions of moisture and heat.

How about its strength in tension or tortion? A fibre of Asbestos can be bent in every direction without breaking. It does not "crystallize." Every tiny fibre is possessed of incredible strength.

What effect will water have on it, from accidental wettings such as condensate from a leak in the steam line? It is insoluble in water.

Does it affect the surface to which applied? It is extremely inactive chemically, and will not affect the surface. The weight of the insulating material is a factor only when great enough to cause injury to the container to which it is applied. The weight of even the heaviest insulation in use is hardly sufficient to impose a great strain on the body which it covers. The heat conductivity of the material affects the efficiency only as the relation of the wall mass to the inclosed air, and the specific heat of asbestos is comparatively low.

Will it withstand the temperatures to which it is exposed and the movement of surfaces within it, such as pipes, due to contraction and expansion? It will, as we have already seen, and as its satisfactory use over long periods of time under various conditions abundantly testify.

Forms in Which Asbestos Insulation is Manufactured.

Various methods have been developed to permit the manufacture of asbestos products in forms easy to handle and use while attempting to conserve its qualities as a heat insulator. The methods of the English or the Germans have been little used in this country because the expense of weaving asbestos cloth is much greater than that of picking it up as a felt on a paper machine. A thick felt, however, made loose enough to imprison a sufficient quantity of air, is extremely difficult to handle, as the weight is too great for the strength.

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The obvious alternative is to make very thin sheets, obtaining air spaces between them as they are put together, but the thickness cannot be decreased beyond a certain limit without developing excessive weakness. Sufficient strength for practical purposes is only obtained by the use of a moderately heavy felt, not less than four pounds per one hundred square feet, somewhat compacted.

One of the early methods employed to secure more imprisoned air between the sheets was to corrugate the felt, or so-called asbestos paper, so that the sheets were held apart by quarter or eighth-inch spaces. This was a valuable step, and, from the standpoint of saving and cost, is not surpassed to this day for low temperature insulation—hot air, hot water and low pressure steam.

At higher temperatures, however, the spaces permit the setting up of small convection currents and increasingly large losses. To secure reduction in the size of the spaces, the felt was "indented," the small indentations serving to hold the successive layers from each other. A substantial and fairly efficient product, it is used at present in many varied forms under several names, and is particularly adapted to severe usage and high temperature. A similar type is made with small pieces of foreign matter, such as sponge, imbedded in the felt, which, standing out from the surface prevent too tight contact of successive layers of the felt during the making, and thereafter, if of a material that is destroyed by heat, leave small air spaces.

2-Point Insulation

Consideration having been given the various raw materials, it was concluded that asbestos was most eminently suited for the development of an ideal heat insulation and from it 2-Point was finally evolved—a material designed and made with but one purpose in view, the economical and practical use of asbestos in the form best suited for heat insulation.

Strength, economy and convenience in handling were obtained by making it on a paper machine. The first problem to be met was the proper structure of the felt. An extremely thin sheet of asbestos, desirable from the standpoint of insulation values, is impractical because its lack of strength interferes with handling and working. But the sheet might be subdivided into thin laminations, which, together, would retain the strength of the original. This

result has been obtained and a small space permanently kept between the laminations by alternating very thin layers of asbestos felt and diatomaceous earth, built into a material of sufficient thickness. The finished sheet has a total strength equal to the sum of the thin component layers of asbestos. The diatom laying loosely between the layers is, in itself, an important factor in the efficiency of the finished product, while it serves to keep apart and hold additional dead air between the thin layers of asbestos. This is the first distinctive feature of 2-Point insulation.

A novel and greatly improved method is employed to secure air between the successive sheets as the finished felt is built up to the desired thickness. During the making the wet paper is craped in much the same way that crepe paper for decorative purposes is made. By this means the surface of the sheet, as it comes from the machine, is covered with a network of tiny walls of asbestos running in every direction. Upon placing two sheets together, these walls form innumerable small cells, entrapping the air and preventing circulation. This is the second way in which 2-Point radically differs from all other insulations. It possesses the ability to withstand vibration, wear, bending and moisture. It forms a protection against corrosion to the surface to which applied. It is light, pliable, withstands heat, and is very lasting. Finally, the greatest insulating values of asbestos are procured thru the unique construction.

Control of Variable Factors.

Various factors enter into the manufacture of 2-Point in its most efficient form. How deep should the walls caused by the craping be? How much diatomaceous earth should be placed between the layers of asbestos to secure the best results? These and similar problems were solved by testing the various forms on an apparatus that determines the heat conductivety of materials. This apparatus permits the material to be tested over temperatures ranging from room temperature to 800 degrees Fahr., so that the value of the entire range encountered is determined. The insulation is manufactured in accord with the findings.

Conclusion

The name 2-Point was chosen because of the two principal problems met and overcome in obtaining an economi-

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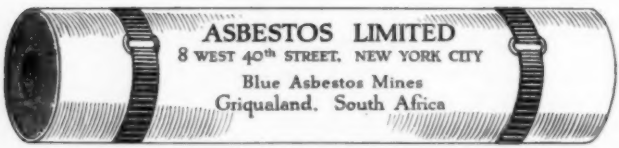

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cal insulating material that would use to the greatest advantage the valuable insulating properties inherent in asbestos. First the sheet of raw material is so formed that when built up in layers large quantities of dead air are imprisoned in tiny pockets, and, second, the walls themselves are divided up into very thin laminations, separated from each other by layers of loose diatomaceous earth with entrapped air. The combination gives a material of sufficient strength and of unsurpassed insulating value.

Imports and Exports of Asbestos

Correction.

In the May issue the figures given for imports of raw asbestos from countries other than Canada were incorrect. The correct figures are given below:

England	44 tons	$5,285.00
China		53.00
British South Africa	20 tons	2,926.00
E. Africa Port	114 tons	30,230.00

Imports.

Imports of raw material for the month of March amount to 7,481 tons, valued at $242,299. Of this, 7,418 tons, value $238,957, came from Canada, while the balance, 63 tons, valued at $3,342, came from England.

It is interesting to note that imports from Canada for March were greater by 694 tons than they were in February, and that they exceeded by 2,960 tons the imports for March, 1921.

Imports of manufactured goods for the month of March amounted to $26,974, and of these

England furnished	$11,153 worth
Germany	1,948 worth

Exports.

Exports of manufactured goods for the month of March amounted to

Paper, Millboard & Rollboard	382,150 lbs.	$15,683.00
Pipe Covering and Cement	305,178 lbs.	17,194 00
Textiles, Yarn and Packing	49,164 lbs.	41,926.00
Asbestos Roofing	319,105 sq. ft.	18,336.00
Other Manufactures	119,542 lbs.	47,360.00
Magnesia Pipe & Boiler Covering	345,411 lbs.	24,820.00

Contractors and Distributors Page

There are three points of salesmanship, the first and most important of which is quality. Every customer is looking for quality goods first and above all things.

Much is made nowadays of standardization of products. This means technical research to develop selling points by testing the behavior of the product under certain varied conditions of use. It means uptodate methods or improvements in manufacture. It means modern design of manufacturing apparatus. It means equipment and appliance for the fabrication and the manufacture of products that will eliminate any possibility of maintaining the obsolete. These activities indicate leadership in the industry and establish a background for the salesman in approaching and interesting his customer. The technical proof by actual test of the quality of materials made on modern uptodate machinery carries its own argument. We do not give up the "old way" for the new unless it is better. The obsolete is displaced by the modern method, not for novelty but for efficiency. Goods produced by modern methods are superior, else civilization is retarding rather than moving forward. Customers know this; everybody does.

The second point of salesmanship is service. Customers want early deliveries. They want installations made well and contracts executed with dispatch. They want high class workmanship on the job. They want installations made early and according to specification. They abhor delays. They want a source of supply for parts and they want repair service when needed. They want instructions as to care and use of the products sold or installed. Some want inspection service—all SHOULD have it. They want contracts executed and business transacted free from entangling details or troublesome errors. They want executions according to contract, without the "extras" and additional charges not specifically provided for. The more service the salesman can "throw in" with his goods, the greater the value accruing to his products.

The last point for the salesman to talk is price. Unfortunately here is where many begin. Good salesmen seldom mention this point until asked for it. John Wanamaker, the pioneer retail salesman, never mentions a specific price in either his advertising or his show windows. Can it be that such a leader is pursuing a bad policy? We think not. The foolish give goods away, the SALESMAN sells them. Some sell goods, others sell values. The exchange of a quality commodity for a price that assures a reasonable profit is sound business. The wise salesman never leaves the impression that his goods are made down to a price, but rather made up to a standard of quality. It is better, far better, to sell goods on quality and service, with price only the means of exchange. Everybody recognizes that best goods are not offered at low prices. Don't offer yourself a handicap at the outset.

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Standardization

By George S. Stuart

Now that companies are not so busy booking and filling orders the Asbestos Industry would do well to emulate the initiative of the major industries by devoting themselves to the standardization of qualities, sizes and weights of Asbestos materials and products.

Of the score of important specific activities in which trade associations do constructive work none offers greater opportunity for collective action than standardization of products. There are two distinct divisions of standardization. The one concerns itself with the manufacture of the product, the other involves dimensional standards of sizes and weights of materials and products.

Standardization of the manufacture of products has to do with setting up specifications for the quality both of raw materials and the finished product. In the establishment of such standards thorough technical research and investigation is necessary. Only an infinite series of scientific tests and experiments will bring the specification of the quality of material for each specific use and condition to the highest measure of perfection.

Another factor of standardization is improvement in the methods of manufacture. To do a thing today by a certain method because our fathers did it by that method is fallacious reasoning. Following the same manufacturing method day in and day out with no effort toward improvement must of necessity eventually lead to elimination from the business world.

Design of apparatus is an important factor in manufacturing goods. Maybe it is economical not to discard the old machinery until worn out but the odds are many to one in favor of its being best to use modern apparatus because of the advantage of both quality and quantity production.

There never was a time in the history of business when the proper modern equipment and appliances in plants played such a vital part in the fabrication and manufacture of products. Engineers the world over are daily devoted to solving the ways and means by which additional machinery or equipment may add to the factor of effi-

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ciency in manufacture. Hundreds of technical standardization committees or technical societies, or manufacturers associations have been at work to set up standards in the major manufacturing lines.

The other great division of standardization is easier to approach and accomplish, and is quite as important. Standardization of sizes and weights of products means greater production; hence, is economic. The process by which industry arrives at this kind of standardization is only by simplification or elimination of varieties as well as sizes or weights of materials and products. Probably the best way to drive home the advantages of this type of standardized work in the industries is by specific examples of the activities of those who have undertaken this type of work.

The research department of the Paint and Varnish Manufacturers Association has analyzed their industry and decided among other things that the half gallon can of paint might well be eliminated when the quart size is made. Common sense readily teaches a buyer that the purchase of two one quart cans is equivalent to the half gallon can. When it is considered what it means to the jobber to have just the two quart paint cans in all the variety of colors eliminated from his stock it can be appreciated how effective this sort of standardization is.

The National Paving Brick Manufacturers Association, after years of effort to standardize an accepted list of sizes of paving brick, which sizes were approved by the manufacturers, finally enlisted the support of the Bureau of Standards and the Department of Commerce with the result that a reduction was made from sixty-six sizes and varieties of paving brick to eleven. An even more simplified list of sizes of bricks is being worked out at this writing whereby it is hoped that these eleven sizes may be reduced to three.

In the manufacture of high grade papers in the diverse sizes, weights and colors with which we are familiar, the industry virtually became a specialty business catering to the taste of each individual. The manufacturers got together on a standardized basis and cut down sizes from 154 to 25 as standard. If, however, a size is wanted not specified in the standard list it will be made by the manu-

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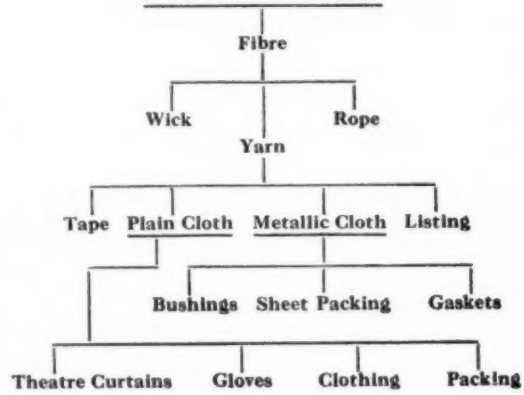

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facturer as special and the cost will be extra. What the paper people did on sizes they almost repeated with respect to weights, altho in this respect they were not so drastic.

In the manufacture of automobile tires, the rubber industry has set up standard sizes and a consistent effort has caused the motor manufacturers to accept them. The small car manufacturers adhere to Ford sizes; the medium cars use the 32 x 4; the large cars use the 34 x 4½. These are the popular sizes. Many tire manufacturers offer but a few additional sizes and refuse absolutely the special size.

The same process of elimination of sizes and weights has been brought about by standardization in the machinery manufacturing industries. The manufacturers of machine tools have done likewise. Similar standards have been set up in the lumber industry and many of the equipment manufacturers have made remarkable progress in their standardization programs.

In these standardization programs there are only three groups to be considered—the manufacturer, the buyer and the government. No one will question the value of standardization to the manufacturer. Perhaps the policy will have to be sold to the public or to the buyers and maybe a regular educational program will have to be resorted to, but in every case it can easily be done. The government welcomes it and will gladly lend co-operation to any such program of standardization.

What a field there is in the pipe covering industry for standardization by elimination. Why should manufacturers be called upon to make covering for pipes varying in size in such slight degree. Consider the greater production on the fewer-sized basis—consider the advantage to the jobber in not having to stock in these large number of sizes. Of course the wrought iron pipe manufacturers would have to lead in this standardization.

In the asbestos industry the manufacturers of brake lining and clutch facings have scores of sizes, varying only a small fraction of an inch in length, breadth and thickness. This has been brought about because the Asbestos manufacturers have left the motor manufacturers to pursue their own policies absolutely. Never has an effort been made to try to control the size or specification of brake lining or clutch facings among the motor manufacturers. I dare say that a tenth of the sizes in which brake lining is now made

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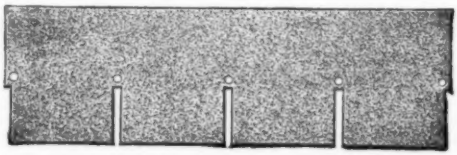

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would well satisfy the demands of the motor manufacturers and only a slight educational campaign would convince both the manufacturers and the public of the expediency of this elimination.

In the manufacture of asbestos paper we find the same prevalence and super-abundance of weights. In how many places do we use a ten-pound paper where an eight or a twelve could be used just as well? If so then one-third of the sizes in which asbestos paper is manufactured would be sufficient.

In the asbestos textile industry a step was taken some time ago toward standardization in the manufacture of yarns. All manufacturers were convinced of the value of the standard set up, but unfortunately the consuming trade was never sold on the standard cuts adopted. In other words the trade never accepted the standardized list made. Those convinced that the asbestos industry must make 18, 20, 22 and 24 cut yarn need only to purchase yarn from the several manufacturers, measure and test them, to be convinced that at least one standardized cut may be adopted for the four cited.

Since standardization of the weight and sizes has worked wonders for the manufacturer, the jobber, the distributor and the consuming public, need there be any more pressure brought to bear to convince any business man that in this day of research and scientific investigation, standards are being virtually forced upon us? Shall we set them or shall we wait until the government does so? It is *our* move.

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It will be a pleasure to advise you as to what will best meet your needs, either as a purchaser of finishd Asbestos products or as a manufacturer of textile or other specialties requiring Asbestos fiber of the highest grade.

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Notes from Mining Centers

Tasmania.

The report of the Acting Secretary for Mines, for the State of Tasmania, shows no production whatever of asbestos in that country during the year 1921.

Italy.

According to advices recently received, there are six firms in Italy interested in the mining of, as the Italians term it, Amianthus. Believing our readers will be interested in having the names of these six operators, we give them below:

Comm. Cornut & Co., Belangero (Prov. Turin)
Perotti & Brauns, Emarese (Prov. Turin)
Societa d'Amianto, Frassinere (Prov. Turin)
Parolini, Eredi & Co., Lanzada (Prov. Sondrio)
Piccemi Luigi & Bergomi, Lanzada (Prov. Sondrio)
Fratelli Formanzini, Lanzada (Prov. Sondrio)

We are informed that only the mines in the Province of Sondrio, east of Lake Como, near the Swiss border, have been worked in recent years, and they together produced less than one hundred tons annually.

A statement from the Fornonzini Mine tells us that they are about to resume operations which were interrupted several years ago. They say that their annual output is estimated to be from 200 to 400 metric tons of long fibres, and from 100 to 200 metric tons of short fibres and powdered asbestos. When the mine ceased working many hundred tons of short fibre and powdered asbestos were left on the ground and this may now be utilized.

Italy grades her asbestos fibres as follows:

Long and extra long fibres, minimum length 4 centimeters;
Medium, from 3 to 5 centimeters long;
Short, less than 3 centimeters long.

The fibres are not separated at the mine, but the output sold in its crude state.

California.

The journal published monthly by the California State Mining Bureau, gives California's production for 1921 as 410 tons, valued at $19,275, this being nearly all of chrysotile variety.

The bulk of the production was short fibre altho all

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Plant and Works at Wabash, Indiana

that produced in Monterey county was of spinning grade, as well as a small portion which came from Nevada county. Producing counties in California are Fresno, Monterey, Nevada, San Benito, Shasta and Siskiyou, while the mineral has also been found in Calaveras, Lake, Napa and Trinity counties, these latter counties not yet actively producing altho the Pacific Asbestos Corporation has built a mill near Copperopolis in Calaveras county. Shasta county above mentioned produces the amphibole variety only.

Canada.

It is estimated that Canadian production of asbestos during 1921 was 90,407 tons, valued at $4,807,052, less than half that produced in 1920. The 1920 figures were 185,479 tons, valued at $14,194,464. Details of the 1921 figures have not been received up to date of going to press, but will be reported in a later issue.

Comments on Various Markets

Wire.

The Standard Underground Cable Company tells us that transactions in copper between the producers and the fabricators have fallen off in volume, but prices of electrolytic and Lake copper are nevertheless well sustained, and very little copper is available at this time below 14c and none below 13⅞c for the next two or three months delivery. This is perhaps partly due to the fact that foreign demand has kept up very well indeed, and the market abroad has a firmer tone for future positions than for nearby delivery.

Brass founders and wire drawers have also apparently firmed-up on the advance for wire over bars, and this is not surprising as they were really doing this work at cost or less than cost.

Zinc has also stiffened in price because of the increased demands for consumers and the St. Louis price today cannot be considered to be below 5¼c for prime Western for early delivery, and higher than that for July and August.

Bands.

The Ritter Can & Specialty Company advise us that very little, in fact no change has occurred in the metal market for the past several months.

EDITORIALS

Easy Publicity.

Quite a little news comment is appearing in various papers concerning the importance of insulating home heating plants. Companies engaged in the manufacture and sale of Asbestos Paper, plain and corrugated, and the several types of pipe covering, would do well to constantly remember the value of reading notices in local papers, and a very little effort on the part of local distributors is all that is necessary to get the benefit of this excellent publicity.

If every manufacturer and distributor would do just 50% of what he ought to do in the interest of the Industry as a whole, some remarkable results would be achieved.

Mr. Ross' Statement on the Canadian Embargo Question.

We have printed several statements representing different points of view on the proposed American import duties as they affect Asbestos. Reports from Canada quote Mr. W. G. Ross, President of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited, as making a statement at the Tenth Annual Meeting of his Corporation anent the wild talk suggesting the placing of an embargo on shipments of raw Asbestos from Canada. Mr. Ross said.

"To the ordinary reader of articles that have appeared lately advocating an embargo. it appears that the raw material of the Province of Quebec should be manufactured here, but if any such foolish policy were adopted it would mean the destruction of the industry. Upon the inauguration of such a policy the world's supply of raw asbestos would come from Rhodesia, Russia and the United States itself, and Canada would mine only sufficient to supply such small proportion for her own needs that no mine could operate profitably. At present, approximately one per cent of what is mined would supply the Canadian consumption; nor could Canada sell, if she did manufacture, practically anything outside of her own territory.

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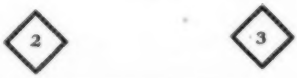

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are unable, with a large and favorable rate of exchange in their favor, to sell in the United States, how hopeless it would be to expect that Canada could sell there.

"Business in asbestos has been exceedingly quiet, the manufacturers having been largely overstocked. We have also to meet the development of Rhodesian and South African mines, which have recently become quite a factor. The large percentage of the world's supply which Canada has furnished in the past has dropped considerably, and this country is now supplying little over 50 per cent of the higher grades of material. It has caused us some anxiety, due to the fact of the cheap labor in Rhodesia, as well as the lack of sympathy from our provincial Government, whose taxation of our industry is most onerous."

Is the Jobber Profiteering?

A large manufacturer of Pipe Covering contends that while manufacturers have reduced their prices and profit to the limit, jobbers and contractors pretty generally are insisting upon taking business only at their usual profit.

This manufacturer cites an instance where the same general contractor had four similar jobs of pipe covering in different sections of the country, and sublet the covering to different covering contractors. He was able to get a price 40% lower in one part of the country than he could in others, and yet the ruling price for the raw material was the same in all four sections of the country, when said prices were named by manufacturers of Covering.

This manufacturer feels that the jobber and covering contractor has not fully co-operated with the manufacturer in passing along to the consumer the benefit of price decline and it would be interesting to know to what extent the covering contractor is maintaining high prices, i. e., high prices as compared with current factory quotations.

Nothing on Brake Lining.

An inquiry to the Automobile Journal Publishing Company, Pawtucket, R. I., for a sample copy of an auto accessory magazine, was replied to by an appropriate letter with a pamphlet enclosed listing twelve booklets prepared for car owners, operators, garagemen, repairmen, experts and students. Among the subjects of the book

Carey

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Asbestos Roof Cements
Asphalt Pitch

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The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

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Fraser Mines, E. Broughton, "

Head Office

260 St. James St., Montreal

General Office

THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada

series were: Battery, Engine, Carburetor, Lighting, Magneto, Tires, Chassis, etc. The booklets were listed at 25c, 35c, 50c and $1.00, or the complete set at $5.75 prepaid.

One important part of automobile mechanism was absent and that was brakes. No booklet appeared for brakes, brake lining nor clutch facings. The importance of brakes to a motor car is recognized as so essential that no issue is made of them. Brake lining manufacturers would do a mighty lot for their industry by having prepared and offered a volume containing a compendium of facts on brakes to go with and be handled by the promoters of this series.

The Underground.

You have noticed what a lot of newspaper space is given to murders, holdups, divorces and other like subjects. So few murders are committed, so few folks are held up, and so few are the number of divorces, when compared with the millions of people on earth, that these incidents assume news importance just because of their comparative rarity.

By the same token, precisely, let a merchant or manufacturer sell goods, for whatever reason, at a low price, and this low price is broadcasted thruout the trade quicker than scat.

There seems to be some underground channel thru which rumors fly much faster than a man can travel. And have you noticed how seldom a good price is applauded? In most industries, it seems to be the idea to cut, cut, cut, especially if some seller is known to have a good working arrangement with a buyer.

And yet, the fact is that most business is conducted on terms profitable to both parties, else business could not endure. In other words, regardless of what you may be hearing about low prices, you are quite safe in remembering that while some of the tales may be true, the great volume of trade in your line and in all lines is going on about as usual with profit to seller and buyer.

Business may be subnormal in volume, but it is, and will continue to be intelligent. Business will refuse to permit the unusual, as reported over the underground, to interfere with the orderly, profitable pursuit of commerce and trade.

New Entrants in South African Asbestos.

The South African Mining & Engineering Journal, in its issue of April 22, 1922, on page 1115, rather broadly hints that a new entrant into the South African Asbestos Producing Field is of Canadian origin.

The article referred to covers the present condition in Rhodesia and South Africa in some detail, and predicts decided improvement in demand and productive activity.

We have been particularly impressed this month by the number of articles appearing in various magazines, or pamphlets issuing from one source and another, concerning asbestos and various phases of the industry. Whether the individual firms are beginning to realize the value of publicity, whether the general public is beginnng to demand information on this most interesting mineral or whether magazine editors and others are becoming convinced that the public should be educated to the value and use of asbestos, we do not know but at any rate the industry is receiving a large amount of free advertising—and it all helps the cause.

On the first page of the editorial section of Engineering and Mining Journal-Press, issue of May 6, 1922, will be found a very interesting article under the head, "Are the Non-metallic Mineral Industries Unprogressive?"

It seems to us that this article could be profitably read by all asbestos miners and manufacturers.

MARKET CONDITIONS

Raw Material.

The large basic industries which chiefly consume asbestos products, continue to show marked improvement, particularly in automobile and home building.

Demand for raw asbestos has not recovered any great part of this improvement because there were very large stocks in manufacturers' hands when the slump came along.

Reports of the conditions at various mines are present-

Canadian Crude and Fibres Asbestos	South African and Rhodesian Blue and White Asbestos	Russian Asbestos All Grades Now Available From Stock Hamburg

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FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Asbestos Millboard
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Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Roofing Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines

East Broughton, Province of Quebec
Canada

ed elsewhere in this issue, and it is significant that several of the producing properties have resumed operation.

A rumor has been currently afloat for several months to the effect that Johns-Manville, Inc., was negotiating for the purchase of the Bennett-Martin mining interests at Thetford and Vimy Ridge. It is now stated that the negotiations have been completed and the deal closed. We understood that Johns-Manville, Inc., has taken a three year option on all the Bennett-Martin properties, comprising about 24,000 acres, two mills and three producing mines, the price, under certain conditions being $2,750,000. In the meantime, Johns-Manville, Inc., is financing the operation of the Bennett-Martin properties. When the proposed new machinery has been installed, the Bennett-Martin properties, together with the Canadian Johns-Manville properties at Asbestos, Canada, will have a combined producing capacity of approximately 75,000 tons per year, and this quantity will about take care of Johns-Manville requirements.

Manufactured Goods.

We do not see any great difference between the situation at the first of May and the conditions now at the first of June, except that in some special lines demand has improved considerably without any change in price situation.

The basic commodities, such as 85% magnesia covering, paper and millboard, wick, rope and yarn remain in about the same position with respect to demand and price, as was noted last month.

We would tremendously like to write something new and interesting under this general heading of Market Conditions, but there is, and has been, so little change during the past several months that new material is very scarce.

It is encouraging to note the improved action in the automobile industry which has brought with it a lively demand for brake lining, not only from the manufacturers of axles and automobiles, but from the jobbing trade as well. Brake lining manufacturers will doubtless continue to be fairly busy thruout the summer and fall seasons, and in this line, while a few perfectly ridiculous prices have been made, the great bulk of the business is being done at satisfactory levels, with profit to both seller and buyer as should be the case.

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

F. W. Dodge reports indicate that April construction broke all records. The previous high month record was in July 1919 when in 27 states contracts were awarded in the amount of $317,698,000. In the month of April, 1922, contracts were awarded in the same 27 states to the amount of $353,162,000.

Comparing the first four months of 1921 with those of 1922, we find an increase in 1922 of nearly 100%.

It would appear that purveyors of merchandise to the general building trades should now, or at a very early date, enjoy brisk demand.

Most unexpectedly the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down its decision on freight rate revision, making virtually a horizontal cut of 10%, effective July 1st. The carriers are allowed to earn a return of 5¾ per cent instead of 6 per cent. This helps some, but the fact remains that Asbestos products being immune from fire, or even other damage, should take lower classifications.

The Ninth Annual Wellesley Conference will be held at Wellesley Hills, Mass., on August 1st to 5th inclusive, 1922, this Conference being sponsored, as our readers no doubt know, by the Babson Institute. The program shows very attractive features; Roger W. Babson, Hon. Calvin Coolidge, and George W. Coleman, President of the Babson Institute, will deliver addresses. August 1st will be Institute Day, August 2nd, Association Day, August 3rd will be devoted to a business conference, and the two remaining days to a labor conference. "ASBESTOS" will be glad to supply further details to anyone interested.

Production of passenger automobiles in March amounted to 152,920, trucks 19,422. This is the largest output recorded in any of the nine months for which figures are available.

Dealers and Service Stations in United States as of March 1st, 1922, numbered as follows:

Exclusive Passenger Car Dealers	13,452
Exclusive Truck Dealers	2,522
Passenger Car and Truck Dealers	21,449
Charging Stations	4,248
Garages	43,582
Service Stations and Repair Shops	57,397
Supplies	58,692
Small One Man Places	78,739

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Asbestos and
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Mines Located at

Thetford Mines and Vimy Ridge

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

The Rose Asbestos and Manufacturing Company of North America, offices 707 Mattison avenue, Ambler, Penna, has been incorporated with two thousand shares of preferred stock, par $50, total $100,000, and two thousand shares of common stock of no par value.

The incorporators are Thomas Rose, at one time superintendent of the Keasbey & Mattison Company; Elizabeth M. Rose, Oliver P. Rose, Dr. D. W. Shelly, Howard G. Knight, C. B. Anderson and others.

The purpose of this company is to manufacture asbestos cigar boxes in one piece, having a one-piece lid, thus producing a two-piece box, which is claimed to be waterproof, fireproof, sanitary and will keep the cigars from drying out.

The company expects to make round, oval or other shaped boxes for the protection of jewelry, clothing, furs, etc. Mr. Rose's many years' experience in the asbestos business should be of value in this new enterprise.

Readers should clearly understand that this Company is, to the best of our knowledge, not affiliated in any manner with the extensive Keasbey & Mattison interests at Ambler.

Consolidated Asbestos Limited, Montreal, has recently moved its offices from the Dominion Express Building to the 9th floor of the Canada Cement Company Building, Phillips Square.

The Navy Department, Bureau of Engineering, has issued a new specification for compressed asbestos sheet packing, following closely the lines of recommendation laid down by the various packing manufacturers at a conference held in Washington some months ago.

The specification is quite complete, and copies may be obtained from the Navy Department, Bureau of Engineering upon request of anyone interested.

The Atlanta Branch of the Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company recently exhibited its products at the "Own Your Home" exposition in Atlanta, Ga.

Some changes have recently been made by the Multibestos Company in the personnel of their organization, the officers now being as follows: President, Stoughton Bell; treasurer, C. W. Bunker; assistant treasurer, E. C. Benway; sec., T. J. Daley; assistant sales manager, E. C. Miner; superintendent, T. H. Bateson; purchasing agent, J. Posternock; E. O. Christiansen, formerly general manager, and J. C. Donnelly, former sales manager, having resigned.

The Lotz Asbestos Company, of Hartford, apparently has a very large amount of contract covering work on hand according

to news items appearing in the Hartford Courant under date of May 1st.

A number of news items have been appearing in various papers thruout the country, indicating that the Asbestos Building Company, of Philadelphia, has a good press agent. These news items describe at some length asbestos houses, there being more than fifteen types, including bungalows and single and double two story houses. The whole construction is of asbestos shingles, building lumber or other asbestos material on the exterior and asbestos wallboard is employed for interior sheathing.

Undoubtedly these press notices are immensely helpful to the sale of these products.

The Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department has issued, under date of April 1, 1922, Specification 32Mlc, covering asbestos mill board, and in the future all Navy requirements of mill board will be specified, ordered, inspected and used according to this specification.

Copies may be obtained from the Navy Department, Bureau of Engineering or may be inspected at the office of "ASBESTOS."

The Rochester Herald, under date of April 30th, states that the Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Company, of New York, not only guarantees its asbestos brake lining for one year, but supplies users of its brake lining with a service card bearing a serial number, by the use of which the user can obtain anywhere thruout the country free examinations and adjustments for a period of one year, the Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Company guaranteeing the workmanship of the service station installing the lining.

As the article intimates, the Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Company must have chosen its service stations with infinite care, in order to justify a guarantee of workmanship as well as of material. This is a very long step forward along the guarantee trail and undoubtedly will be carefully watched by many thruout the Asbestos trade.

W. R. Leventritt, owner of the Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, sailed on the Olympic on June 3rd, for a three to four months' business trip thruout England and the Continent.

Before the July issue is mailed three prominent men in the Asbestos Industry will celebrate the anniversary of their birth. They are, Stoughton Bell, President of the Multibestos Company, on June 28th; C. B. Jenkins, Sr., President General Asbestos & Rubber Company on July 3rd, and R. P. Doucet, General Sales Manager, Asbestos Corporation of Canada, on July 7th.

H. W. Edmondson has completed the installation of equipment for the Asbestos Corporation of America, at Eden, Vt., and the Mill is now in operation. Mr. Edmondson left for

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268 State St.

Arizona on June 1st for a two months' vacation, during which time he will visit the Vivian Gold Mines at Catman for which property he is Consulting Engineer.

The arrangement whereby Johns-Manville, Inc., for many years has acted as exclusive selling agent for the electrical products manufactured by the Johns-Pratt Company, Hartford, Conn., has, we note from the Electrical World, been cancelled, effective June 15th, according to a joint announcement of both companies. The announcement states that, owing to changing business conditions in the electrical trade, the companies have decided to manufacture and market their respective products separately.

"When the connection was established in 1887", it is explained, "it was a necessary arrangement to assure a widely distributed stock of electrical products. Today, to effect the greatest economy to all concerned, direct sale by the manufacturer thru organized distributors has become necessary. Both parties to the agreement feel that they can serve the trade more effectively and economically by concentrating on their own lines."

The Colts Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., is reported to have purchased the Johns-Pratt Company, at a price said to amount to $275 per share for the stock of the latter Company.

We are informed that Johnson's Mine, Bells and Kings have reopened recently, day shifts only.

Martin Bennett has reopened its Thetford plant and is working day and night shifts. Federal Mine reopened early in June and Consolidated Asbestos Ltd. is to be reopened by the middle of June.

Bell's United Asbestos Company, Limited, of London, England, issues annual report for 1921 showing a net profit on the year's business of £40,842 12s.

A number of items of interest are reported and several recommendations offered.

By an agreement reached with Raybestos Company (U. S. A.) the Bell Company will, in future, manufacture "Raybestos" except for sale on the American Continent.

The two immense airship hangars being constructed at Ross Field, Arcadia, California, have sides and roofs of Asbestos Cement Board.

Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore papers are printing news items dated from Moscow, which state that machinery is enroute and preparations are in full swing to begin mining operations on the property of the first American concession in

Soviet Russia, in the Asbestos fields, 40 miles north of Ekaterinburg in the Ural Mountains. One thousand workers are to be employed at the start.

From the India-Rubber Journal we note that the partnership of Jessie Ethel Turner, Sydney Balleny Turner, Clive Walker Turner and Merle Gerard Turner, manufacturers of Asbestos and rubber washers, draught excluders, engines and boiler packing merchants and patentees under the style of "Monahan Asbestos Company, 33, Roberts Street, Liverpool, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from April 9th, 1921, so far as regards Jessie Ethel Turner, who has retired from the concern. The other partners are continuing the business under the same name.

A rather unique use of Asbestos is reported by the Spokane (Wash.) Review. It appears that the Western Minerals Company of Kamiah, Idaho recently supplied the Northwest Electric Company at Portland, Ore., a block of Asbestos rock to be used as a "dutch" oven in the company's 18,000 horsepower steam generating plant. The block weighed 450 pounds and measured 22x22x14 inches, with a circular hole 12 inches in diameter in the center. The news item goes on to state that the Western Minerals Company owns deposits of Asbestos near Glenwood, Idaho, a few miles south of Kamiah, which deposits are being worked and the material, after milling, sold for use in pipe covering, asbestos paint, etc.

Pursuant to order of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, the land, buildings and manufacturing equipment of the Valley Forge Magnesia Company was offered at Receivers Sale on Thursday, June 1st, 1922, at two o'clock, standard time.

Approximately thirty to thirty-five men were in attendance; the notice of sale was read, together with additional conditions, and after desultory bidding, the plant was knocked down at a price of $5,000 above bonds, which amounted to $200,000, gross price therefore being $205,000.

The name of the buyer was given as William R. Taylor, 1033 DeKalb Street, Norristown.

Mr. Taylor declined to make any statement until the sale had been affirmed by the Court, but inquiries indicate that Mr. Taylor is a woolen manufacturer who has been associated at times with Mr. George Flint, President of the Valley Forge Magnesia Company and one of the Receivers thereof.

A book entitled "Mining and Milling of Asbestos" is in preparation. This book will contain from three to four hundred pages profusely illustrated, and is being prepared by Mr. B. Marcuse, President of the Asbestos Crude & Fibre Corporation.

Consolidated Asbestos Limited

Miners of All Grades of Asbestos

CRUDE FIBRE and SAND

MINES AT

THETFORD MINES, ROBERTSONVILLE and COLERAINE, PROVINCE of QUEBEC, CANADA

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BLDG.

Phillips Square

Montreal, Canada

The book is offered by Mr. Marcuse, without cost, to anyone who will make request for it promptly, the idea being to have the mailing list completed before the book is printed.

Anyone desiring copy of this book should address request to the Asbestos Crude & Fibre Corporation, Suite 620, 342 Madison Ave., New York City.

In the June 1st issue of India Rubber World on page 637 appears a letter written by H. W. Greider of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburg, to the Editor, concerning magnesium carbonate as a possible ingredient of a rigid rubber glass. On page 612 of the same issue will be found a brief outline of Dr. Greider's paper on "Some Physical Properties of Rubber Compounded with Light Magnesium Carbonate."

The June issue of the American Magazine publishes under the title "A Remarkable Substance and How We All Make Use of It" an interview with T. F. Manville, President of Johns-Manville, Inc. The article tells in an interesting way many of the uses of Asbestos.

Commerce Report No. 1721, published under date of May 8, states that a mercantile firm in India desires to purchase hardware, metals, wire and products, asbestos packing and cement sheets, pipes and fittings, machinery, cutlery, electrical goods, paints and varnishes, paper and stationery, cotton mill and gin stores, cotton piece goods and old newspapers. Quotations desired c. i. f. Indian port.

Under date of April 20th, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, U. S. A., publish trade information Bulletin No. 20 on "Asbestos: World Production and Trade," prepared by C. C. Miller. This can be examined at the office of "ASBESTOS" or copies may be obtained. from the Government Printing Office.

At time of going to press Mr. J. D. Sharpe, Manager of Asbestos Corporation of Canada, is seriously ill.

The June issue of Building Materials contains quite a comprehensive article, written by Joseph K. Costello, under the title "Asbestos."

The Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited, of Montreal, has moved its offices from 260 St. James St., to the Canada Cement Building, Phillips Square.

The February-March 1922 number of The Silver Edge, issued by The Raybestos Company, has just reached our desk. As usual it contains a lot of hints for the dealer and other interesting and instructive information.

T. H. Crabtree recently left for a business trip to England.

A note taken from the Preliminary Report of the California State Mining Bureau, is to the effect that W. S. Russell of Edgewood has located the Shasta View group of claims on Mount Eddy on which chrysotile asbestos occurs in veins in serpentine. Some of the fibre is reported to be one inch long altho most of it is short.

PATENTS

On May 2nd, 1922, patent was granted to Sumner Simpson, of Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to the Raybestos Company, Bridgeport, Conn., covering Brake Lining and Process of Making Same. This patent was filed September 19, 1917, Serial Number is 192,331, and is described as follows: Process of making Brake Linings and Clutch Facings, which consists in felting unwoven Asbestos Fibre in sheet form, saturating the felted fibre with a binder of mineral oil and gum contained in a mineral solvent, pressing, drying and curing by heat at a temperature in excess of 250° F., and cutting the Lining at a predetermined point.

On May 9th, to Robert W. Jagenburg, Utica, N. Y., assignor to M. William Bray, Utica, Machine for making shingles. Filed July 17, 1920, Serial No. 397,043. Described as a "mould having beveled edges covered with rubber, and means co-operating with said mould whereby to form shingles with beveled edges."

On May 16th, Prepared Roofing Shingle Strip, granted to Roscoe B. Crabbs, Cincinnati, O., assignor to the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati. Filed May 24, 1919, Serial No. 299,538, and described as "a shingle strip having a body portion, portions representative of spaced shingle ends and portions between said last named portions, extending from one edge of the strip to points intermediate opposite edges of the strip, to simulate spaces between shingles, said strip being composed of base saturated with bituminous material, having an area co-extensive with all of the said portions, a layer of bituminous bonding material on said edges and having an area at least co-extensive with said body portion and portions representative of shingle ends, and a layer of mineral particles arranged over the entire body portion, etc."

On May 23d, to Joseph H. Saris, Beloit, Wis., Brake or Clutch Facing. Filed Aug. 16, 1920, Serial No. 403,929; renewed Oct. 28, 1921, Serial No. 511,108 and described as "A brake or clutch lining comprising a composition sheet or strip including fibrous material, granulated cork and a heat and oil resisting binder.

In the May issue of "ASBESTOS," we mentioned a patent granted to Carmine Doino on a heat insulating covering and inadvertently gave the date of granting as March 28th. The correct date is April 4th.

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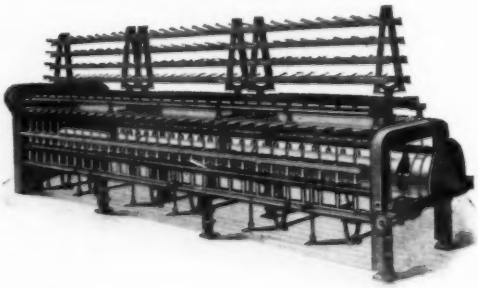

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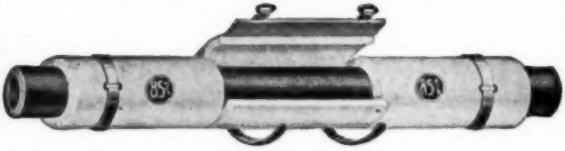

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